AN ELOQUENT PLEA.

DEADLY SECTIONALISM DESCRIBED AND DENOUNCED.

ADDRESS OF WILLIS GLEED.

TALKS TO THE OUTLL CLUB ABOUT EAST AND WEST.

Puts the Truth in Plain Language to the Literary People of the Metropolis-Shows How the Sections Blunder About Each Other.

New York, Feb. 15. The members and guests of the Quill Clus at their banquet this evening at the Windsor hotel listened to an address by J. W. Gleed, of Topeka. The general subject discussed was section alism, particular attention being given to the relations existing between the East and South. John A. Wise, of Virginia, was also on the programme for an address, but was absent, which gave full time to Mr. Gleed, His remarks were as follows:



J. W. GLEED ism is defined as the existence, development the clash of sectional interests, whether commercial or political; the arraying of one section of a country against another on question of interest or policy. It is some-thing more than mere local self-conceit. Local pride is no crime. It is certainly best that each state or locality should see itself just as it is-should appraise itself justly and exactly, should appraise other sections of the country justly and exactly-not unduly magnifying one or depreciating another. And yet it is natural to the state in which we live, to give to its people, its history, its re-sources, and its institutions, somewhat higher comparative standing than strict accuracy would sustain. State

scientific accuracy would sustain. State pride may be a weakness, but it is on the whole an amiable weakness.

But sectionalism is something different from this. Sectionalism, in the language of American history and politics, is a prejudice, dislike, or animosity, generally or somewhat generally, entertained by the people of one geographical section of our country toward the people of another. In its mild form it is prejudice and dislike in its aggravated form it is hostility and hatred. Sectionalism crumbles and dislintegrates: it tears down: it never builds up: the losses and calamities it has inflicted upon human progress make a large part of human history. The antithesis of sectionalism is unity or union.

Most sectionalism.

ism is unity or union.

Most sectionalism has its root in ignorance and lack of sympathy; not in mere ignorance of books, and nature, and schools; but ignorance of men, interests and localities. Ignorance begets indifference or hostility, and indifference and hostility beget and perpetuate ignorance. The North did not know the South, the South did not know the North-but they got acquainted.

The Work of Hamilton.

Something over a hundred years ago Manhattan island was the home of a great patriot and statesman. New York city
then was a little larger than Topeka now.
This statesman was engaged in the stupendous task of founding a great nation.
The material which he had in hand con-The material which he had in hand con-sisted of thirteen separate and sovereign states or sections. Each state saw itself and its local interests and its local states-men and leaders very large and the oth-men and leaders. men and leaders very large, and the other states very small. These several states and their local political leaders were to a great extent jealous, suspicious, bigoted and blind. Each state was reluctant to yield the powers which it had, or fancied it had, and was suspicious that other states would, by union, acquire powers which it had not. But one great statesmen, standing on Manhattan island, was able to see roi merely his own state, his own state, his own state, his own sale, so which it had not be seen the proper as they then sales and all the people as they then were. He saw clearly the whole country, its difficulties, its dangers and its epportunities; he saw clearly not only what the whole country then was, but what it might, and what it has, to a great extent through his influence, become. The Federalist may fitly be called the Bible of the Union. Nowhere clse shall we find the dangers of sectionalism so clearly set forth, so logically snalyzed and presented, and so fully illustrated from the pages of history, as in its pages. The Federalist was the work of Alexander Hamilton. To sectionalism Hamilton traced the ruin of the states of Greece, the dismemberment of Poland, the weakness of the German confederation, the misfortunes of all Europe, down through the centuries, and the prostrate and chaotic condition of the Colonies as they then were.

Hamilton's appeals were not in vain; the constitution, so largely the work of his brain, was adopted. That constitution was primarily and fundamentally intended to be our bulwark and our fortress through all ages sgainst the evils of sectionalism.

The Words of Washington. and leaders very large, and the oth-tates very small. These several states their local political leaders were to a

The Words of Washington. But sectionalism was not destroyed by

the cloquence and wisdom of the Federal-ist, nor by the adoption of the constituthe cloquence and wisdom of the Federalist, nor by the adoption of the constitution. It still existed; it still exists; it may at any time arise; and from Hamilton's time to ours it has been uppermost in the minds of all great statesmen as the greatest and most omnipresent menace to the happiness and welfare of the people inhabiting this continent. Washington's farewell was an eloquent and solemn watning against the evils of sectionalism, and a fervent and effectual prayer for the preservation, completion and perfection of the Union. In it he says:

The unity of government is a main pillar in the editice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foreset that from different causees and different quarters much pains will be taken, many artifices employed to weaken in your minus the conviction of this truth, as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual impiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, waitching for its picservation with lealous anxiety; discontenancing whatever may suggest even a sasnicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest or to enfect the various parts."

The Mission of Webster.

The Mission of Webster.

Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and other great political seers and patriots whose names we honor and revere, realized and effectually, to fuse all sections and por-tions of the country by the fire of his elo-quence, and with the hammer of his logic be weld a real and enduring Union, based upon the love of the whole people for it, and the intelligent appreciation by the whole people of the benefits it conferred. Whatever may be said of Webster, he did love the Union. Whatever may be said of him, he did hate sectionalism. Whatever may be said of him, he more than any other, saw the incalculable benefits the Union conferred, and was through the centuries to confer, upon the inhabitants of this continent. To use his own language, he "regarded the Union of these States, not so much as one of our blessings as the great treasure-house which contained them all." God seems to have withheld the war over slavery until Daniel Webster could complete the work begun by Washington and Hamilton—the work of creating a real Union based upon the appreciation and love of the whole people. And then—when the work was completed—when the Union had attained a hold, upon the minds and hearts of the people that no shock could destroy. God sent John Brown to precipitate that war—to be as a second John the Baptist crying in the Wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord."

The East and the West.

But I am not expected to dwell on se tionalism in general, but to say a few words about the East and the West. What their attitude toward each other? Are the feelings between them salutary and right? Or has a new sectionalism sprung

right? Or has a new sectionalism sprung into being?

A member of this club has asked me to explain to you why the West hates the East. It does not! In my judgment, the West feels quite as amiable toward the East as the East does toward the West. But while there exists no general state of animosity between the two sections, it is, I suppose, true that some people in the West hate the East and that some people in the East hate the West. At any rate, they do not universally understand and appreciate each other as they should. The condition is unfortunate, and indeed in some degree dangerous, and I shall proceed to consider some of the causes for such mutual dislike as does exist, and how and how far this dislike is curable.

The Avalanche of Distress.

The hard times on the western slope o the Mississippi valley reached their most uncomfortable stage from 1890 to 1892. The decade from 1880 to 1890 was a decade of decade from 1880 to 1890 was a decade of tremendous immigration. Millions of acres of raw land were turned into farms. Thousands of miles of new railroad were built. Hundreds upon hundreds of new towns and cities sprang into being. All kinds of new industries and enterprises were set on foot. The mania for speculation became as general as it was acute. Individuals, railroad and other corporations, School districts, townships, counties, cities and villages borrowed immense sums of money. Money was abundant. It became almost easier to borrow than to refrain. was abundant. It became almost easier to borrow than to refrain.

Then at length came the reaction. The borrowing had to cease and the paying to begin. At this unfortunate moment came had crops, worse prices and other calamities for a succession of years. Creditors pressed, farms and homes passed under mortgage, actual and imaginary fortunes vanished as in a night. Extraordinary and speculative forms of activity and industry were ended, and ordinary and legitimate business and industrial enterprises were paralyzed and crippled. These were years of calamity, disappointment and depression, and of some real suffering and want.

The Demagogue on Deck. To people in this condition and frame of mind came the demagogue. He found them an easy prey. He magnified their them an easy prey. He magnified their sufferings and their calamities, and you know well that to a man in a certain frame of mind this brings a certain kind of joy. There is a certain mood and frame of mind in which our happiness depends largely upon our misery. He did not tell them that their misfortunes were due to their own errors. follies and extravagances. He did not tell them that their temporary distress was necessary and unavoidable from the very nature and constitution of human society, but he told them only things which he knew would be agreeable to them. He magnified their misfortunes and placed the résponsibility for these misfortunes, not on the people themselves, but on others, and largely upon the East. He nianted the seeds of distrust, and endeavored to inspire and inflame in the minds of the voters hatred and disilike for the people beyond the Alleghenies. Hatred and envy grow fast and luxuriantly in hearts of a certain kind, where the soil has first been prepared by misfortune and disappointment. In such hearts, and perhaps in all hearts, hatred and envy and dislike are much more quickly and effectively aroused and transmuted into conduct than the better feelings and affections. It is easier to excite hatred than to inspire love. The demagogue came to the great agricultural communities of the West and began to paint for them such pictures as these: He said to the farmers:

"What are you but mere helots, slaves and serfs, compelled to toil without respite and without hope, simply to support the Eastern money barons in idleness and luxury? The East holds your individual debts, your township debts, your county debts, your school debts, your city debts and your state debts; your bridge bonds, nour vertificed public lands and mindivaled to the resident public lands and mindivaled th sufferings and their calamities, and you

voir school debts; your bridge bonds, your school bonds, your court house bonds, and your railroad bonds. The great corporations have received public lands and municipal bonds enough to have built the railroads three times over, yet you owe the bonds, you have lost the lands and you have no interest in the railroads. The East holds you powerless in its iron grasp. By means of its accumulated wealth, its business talent and cunning, its inexorable and pittless determination its political experience and power, it exploits you. You can manufacture nothing; you have no capital; you don't know how. You have grown up under a system under which the East manufactures and sells to you, and at its own price, every necessity and luxury, except the mere staple articles of food. As to many articles of food, eyen, you are entirely dependstaple articles of food. As to many articles of food, even, you are entirely dependent upon the East. Huge combinations of money and business genius in the form of trusts dictate the price of many of the bare necessities of life. They say what you shall pay for sugar, for coffee, for crackers, for matches, for petroleum, for anthracite coal and for a hundred and one other articles. They throttle the tax on incomes and strike down half the money of the constitution."

New York a Shining Mark. You, in New York, are pictured by the demagogue as a vast aggregation of hu-man beings, bound together by but one common impulse and aspiration, the desire for wealth. You are, they say, composed of two wealth. You are, they say, composed of two classes, the rich and the rabble; the wealthy and the servants and parasites of the wealthy. Your city consists of palaces and tenement houses. You are governed by a new sort of despot called a boss, or rather two bosses—two bosses who take turns—a day and a night boss—or if not really governed by one single autocrat, at least by a gang of bandits and free-booters and political pirates, under a sort of new feudal system, based upon the selfishness and cowardice of the rich and the corruption and oppression of the poor. Mr. Godkin has done something toward familing this particular prejudice. Your bankers and brokers are pictured as powerful and almost omnipotent financial and political pirates, preving alike on private purse and public treasury. Your politicians are only a lower order of free-booters. Your society is represented by Bradley-Martin balls, costing fabulous sums, and by Seeley dinners, devoted to the most shameless debauchery. In short, you are pictured as the last and greatest Sodom or Babylon, more corrupt than Pompeli, more rotton than imperial Rome at its rottenest. You are painted as devoid of patriotism, devoid of public spirit, devoid of piety. You are charged with standing for mere pittless nower, based on stocks, bonds, contracts and political corruption.

False as most of this is, it is undoubtedly classes the rich and the rabble; the wealthy ruption. False as most of this is, it is undoubtedly

False as most of this is, it is undoubtedly what some, or even many, people in the West have been persuaded to believe. You are not to understand that the demagogues persuaded all the people to believe all of this, but they did persuade some of the people to believe some of this. And is it altogether strange? If the positions of the two communities had been reversed, would not the Eastern demagogues have been equally successful? There were more than 15,000 votes cast for Bryan in New York city! And are there not some little fine, small grains of truth contained in the indictment? If there are, I leave you to find them.

Reply of the Angry East.

And now what does the East say in anewer to the tirades of the demagogues? The East says: "The whole Western do-The East says: "The whole Western domain was once the property of the Eastern states. Those states might have dealt with that domain as a source of revenue. That would have been to retard instead of to encourage development. The opposite course was adopted. We gave our votes in congress to every measure intended to promote the growth and prosperity of the Western states. We encouraged the building of railroads by liberal donation of public land; that was to make the new states possible. We encouraged your educational institutions with liberal contributions of public land; that was to make the new states attractive. Your own state of Kansas has a permanent school fund of \$6.000,000, the result of the liberality and wise foresight of the East in its dealing with the public domain. We gathered our accumulated capital from all classes and conditions of thrifty citizens here in the East, and we built railroads and telegraphs through deserts. We opened your mines. We constructed your irrigation ditches. We crected your boasted schoolhouses, court houses and other public buildings. We built your bridges. We opened and improved your farms. We furnished the money to build your towns, and, in short, we, with our hard-earned saving, made it possible for you to achieve in twenmain was once the property of the Eastern

ty years a material progress greater than we made in 200. We took pride in your growth and prosperity—especially as long as you voted with us. And now that you have possession of our property, now that our railroads cover your vast prairies like a spider's web, now that your bridges and roads are built, and public buildings and schoolhouses, and churches and cities and villages are all built and occupied, now that your farms are improved and stocked, and your mines opened, and your arid lands irrigated, now that you eave had our money and have spent it and are enjoying the results of it, you turn upon us. You refuse us any compensation for the risk we ran in venturing our money in the wilderness and in new and untried enterprises. You overtax our railroads. You regulate our rates, always reducing and never railsing them. You blackmail us in your legislatures. You rob us as jurymen. You refuse us justice in your courts. You attack and harass us in every conceivable and possible way. We are at your mercy. You have our property in your possession, but you do not even pretend to deal justly with us. You repudiate your obligations, public and private. We have lost millions of money in building you up. We are loaded with worthless railroad stocks, depreciated or worthless bonds, bad mining and irrigation securities, depreciated municipal bonds—loaded with dishonored obligations, public and private. Not content with all this, you attack the supreme court, and attempt to foist upon us a cheap and depreciated currency, and to make it possible to pay debrat the rate of 50 cents on the dollar; to throw not only ourselves but all the nation into a dishonorable sort of bankruptcy, and to render it impossible for any man to be henset, whatsoever his intentions. Besides all this, you turn upon us and call us hard names and hate us." These and such as these are the contrary reproaches which the East hurls at the West.

Horrible Pictures of the West lie in

Horrible Pictures of the West.

And what pictures of the West lie in the imagination of vast numbers of the citizens of the East! It is a mere jumble of cowboys, Indians, firearms, train robof cowboys, Indians, firearms, train robbers, cyclones, drouths, grasshoppers, insurrections, repudiations, fierce heats, terrible snows, cranks, whiskers, Isms and eccentricities. You know that you have sent home missionaries out there. You know that now and then a boy or girl comes from there to Eastern schools to be educated. You remember what you learned about our geography thirty or forty years ago when we were children. You wonder if we enjoy any religious privileges. You ask the man from Denver if he knows your friend who lives in Minneapolis. You think of us somehow as peculiar, strange, different. You think of us as remote provinces and colonies. You hesitate to visit us, because as gentlemen of taste and refinement you fear you will be conspicuous; that the inhabitants will stand on the street corners and gaze at you. Now, I assure you such fears are baseless. You need not fear being a marked man either in Chicago, Kansas City. Omaha, Topeka, Denver, or even Phoenix, A. T. There really is not one of you that would be especially noticed in any ordinary Kansas town.

Facts Not to Be Forgotten. If the pictures drawn of you by Western demagogues are false, how much falser are the ideas which many of you entertain of us. The real truth is, there is only a little difference between the people of the East. There are shades of difference, but only shades. To realize this, you have but to stop and think. We all came from here. We are simply a section of you, and we are not necessarily an inferior section either. We know we are good material, because we originated in New York. New England and Pennsylvania, or our parents did. We are pre-eminently Americans. Kansas, for instance, is 90 per cent native born. We are the product of two or three generations of training under American institutions. We did not go West to escape debts, nor to avoid the sheriff. We are not off-scourings nor outcasts. We are not colonies of bankrupts and convicts. We scattered over the prairies of the Mississippl valley because we were young and enterprising and we were altered by the freer conditions and greater opportunities. We came from you, and we have never for a moment been isolated. We took with us as we went the railroad, the telegraph, the postoffice, and the printing press. You err if you assume for a moment that we must necessarily be less intelligent, less wise, less patriotic, less moral, less cultured or less refined than you. We can summon statistics. We are not below you in illiteracy; a larger percentage of our youth in college. We spend as much for schools as you do—and get more for our money. We have school room for all. You manufacture more books than here in New York, and a larger percentage of our youth in college. We spend as much for schools as you do—and get more for our money we have school room for all. You manufacture more books than we do, but you don't read more. You board and lodge more authors and writers for a part of the year, but we have the best part of those authors with us the year round—namely, their books and their writings. We may not have more reading and writing clubs than you have. We do as much independent thinking. We worship God out there, too—in a way—about as you do here—in a way. If I did not live there I might even say if I did not liv ple of the West and the people of the East. There are shades of difference, but

Errors by the Great and Good.

I am not reciting these things to boastwe know that is not in good taste-but recite them for this reason. Some East we know that is not in good taste—but I recite them for this reason. Some Eastern people meet the West with an air of patronage and condescension, a tacit assumption that Western people as a whole must necessarily be very much inferior to the people of the East in all that goes to constitute civilization. The assumption is entirely false. Some of your most learned and distinguished citizens make the greatest inistakes about us. In November or December, 1825, Professor Norton, of Harvard, wrote an article for a magazine in which he lamented the growing spirit of ingoism and the rising hostility toward England. He entertained serious apprehensions of war on account of the half-civilized, half-educated condition of Western people, their lack of ideals, their "ignorance of history," their "undeveloped imaginations and imperfect sympathes." Within a month President Cleveland, of New York elected by New York and Massachusetts, issued his famous war message; a message drawn by Secretary Olney, of Massachusetts and Harvard college, and a policy opposed, if I mistake not, by Senator Peffer, of Kansas, and many other Western senators and representatives. Now, really, a Western man's belief in his own omniscence would be decidedly shaken by an occurrence like that.

The East does not know the West. How should you? How can you? You as a people never go there. At best you but pass through on a limited train. Your leisure time you spend in Lakewood or Bar Hurbor or Europe. The West knows the East. It came from the East. It visits the East. It came from the East. It visits the East. It came from the East. It visits the East. It came from the East. It visits the East. It came from the East. It visits the East. It came from the East. It visits the East. It came from the East the still inclined to say. "The whole country, from Maine to Georgia." New York is much inclined to say. "The whole country, from Maine to California. from Florida to Alaska." And when it does say that it knows rather better than the East what it is taking ern people meet the West with an air o

At least remember that the West contains to-day just as many good men as the East; just as many who love their country, just as many who deal honestly and tell the truth, just as many whose conception of womanhood is the Sistine Madonna and not the dancing girl, just as many who admire Oliver Cromwell and his soldiers, and not Charles and his courtiers; just as many who know their books; just as many who know their business; just as many strong, jast as many upright, and just as many noble.

Some Grounds for Complaint.

Such dislike as exists between the Eas and the West is, as I have said, largely due to ignorance; but there are doubtless some real grounds of complaint. I have already suggested some of these. There are others. Some of us do not like some of you because of the untrue things you write about us. We are younger, and certainly, in a money sense, weaker than you. You spread on your big pages every form of distorted statement about us which money will buy. Your Western correspondents know what you want, and they send what you demand. The West is sensitive about these matters. When he West finds that nobody there is of interest to Eastern papers except some political freak or moral monstrosity, it turts. Scholarly and dignified writers who would spurn the charge of recklessness and sensationalism, sometimes produce the very worst examples of injustice to the West. Their productions are based on prejudice and misinformation, but their respectability of form and place gives them an real grounds of complaint. I have alread

added power for harm. Some of us do not like you here in New York because of New York's sectionalism: a metropolitan sectionalism is worse than rural sectionalism, because it is upheld by more comptacency and self-satisfaction and has greater means of expression.

Some of us do not like some of you, because while you made all your money in

er means of expression.

Some of us do not like some of you, because, while you made all your money in the West, you are ungenerous toward the West, you are ungenerous toward the West, you are ungenerous and unsympathetic. In our recent political and financial troubles you saw only results and refused to consider causes. Some of us do not like some of you for the financial tricks you play us; when you use the West as the fulcrum for your lever of dishonesty in prying money out of your neighbors' pockets here, we are free to admit that we do not like you. Some of us do not like you because of the assumption of superiority in political matters which at times seems to characterize the East. We do not think such assumption is justified. We do not understand that the greatest statesmanship and generalship in national affairs during the past few decades came from the East. We remember that Lincoln. Grant, the Shermans, Sheridan, Chase, Morton, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley, Waite, Dillon, Miller, Matthews, Field and Brewer, and many other of our greatest statesmen and jurists of the last quarrier or third of a century, have been men from the West.

But though there may be some slight grounds for real dissatisfaction, most of such dislike as exists arises from ignorance and we say, as Abram said to Lot:

"Let there be no strife I pray thee between me and the, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen, for we be brethren," Sectionalism is Diminishing.

The East and the West cannot come to complete understanding without much actual personal observation and intercourse. While we have some mischievous newspa while we have some mischievous newspa-pers, we also have many good ones-real messengers of light, with healing on their wings. And personal intercourse and ob-servation are constantly increasing. Trans-portation grows cheaper and swifter. Hab-its of travel wax apace. The Scripture is being fulfilled: "For many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased. It is now almost impossible for any com-munity between the two oceans seriously munity between the two oceans seriously to misunderstand any other for any great ength of time. In the development of a vast empire sucr

In the development of a vast empire such as ours, commercial interests will clash from time to time and feelings of unfriendliness, section toward section, will for the time result. The states are too many and too diverse in climate and resources for us to expect otherwise. But let us adopt as one common tenet of religious and political faith, the proposition that all series of our common country are good and and political faith, the proposition that all parts of our common country are good and are inhabited by good people—for this is true. And when differences arise and hard feelings are engendered, let us be hospitable to good report and indifferent to pad: let us use tolerance and patience, no

pitable to good report and indifferent to bad; let us use tolerance and patience, not epithets; let us use every means to mitigate, not aggravate.

Clash of interest will arise, and temporary hostility of feeling will result; but who can pronounce an adequate anathema upon that demagogue who for his own selfish purpose fans and inflames such feeling, whether by tongue or pen? The demagogue has attempted to perpetuate, increase and use the animosity toward England which the Revolution and the war of 1812 handed down to us. The misunderstanding between the North and South was to some extent deliberately cultivated by designing politicians. Whenever occasion arises or opportunity offers, there we may expect to find the demagogue influencing and nourishing sectional hatred for his own private purposes and ends. But his power will grow less and less as the different sections grow in knowledge of each other and in that sympathy which comes with acquaintance.

The West Is Custodian.

It is especially necessary that you should know and study the West. The West has become the custodian of all your wealth You have reams of paper stored in you safe-deposit vaults, and you call it your wealth, but as a matter of fact it is only the paper representing your wealth. Your real treasure, your railroads, lands, mines, farms, herds, and other properties are largely in our keeping and subject to our

largely in our keeping and subject to our laws.

New York, queen of the East, is a magnificent city. It contains a vast amount of stallwart goodness. It owes its greatness and strength to the country of which it is part and to which it belongs. More knowledge of that country, more feeling of obligation toward it, more sympathy and unity with it, might perhaps advance the interests of both the island and mainland.

The Treasure House of Blessings. Civil liberty, political equity, peace and prosperity, are not mere words, but happy conditions which we actually enjoy. Free labor, equality of opportunity, free speech free and universal suffrage, free and universal education, are not mere phrases, but are actual and present blessings which have not come to us fortuitously nor by the irresistible attraction of our personal virtues and merits, but through the patient, particular endiagon and labor

the irresistible attraction of our personal virtues and merils, but through the patient, persistent, patriotic endeavor and labor of our forefathers. To our forefathers we are under profound obligation to transmit these blessings undiminished to our children and our children's children, and to do this we must continue in the profound conviction of Hamilton, Washington, and Webster, that the Union is not so much one of our blessings as the great treasurehouse containing them all. In this faith let us abide. In this faith let the forty-five sister states, clothed in majesty and power, go forward from achievement to achievement, from glory to glory.

Thon, too, sail on O Ship of State, Sail, O Union, strong and great; Humanity with all its fears.

With all the hopes of future years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate.

We know what Master laid thy keel.

What workman wrought thy ribs of steel, who made each mast and sail and rope, what anvils rang, what hammers beat, In what a forge and what a heat Were shaped the anchors of thy hope.

Fear not each sudden sound and shock—

'Tis of the wave and not the rock;

'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale.

In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea.

Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee.

EDNA WALLACE AND HER DOG. DeWolf Hopper's Wife Leaves a Cleveland Hotel That Declines

Her Terrier. Cleveland, O., Feb. 15.-Edna Wallace Hopper arrived at the Hollenden hotel last night and found her dog would not be admitted to the hostelry. She was obliged to take her pet to the Stillman. Mrs. Hopper showed a permit to carry her dog on any Pullman or Wagner palace car in the country, and added that there were but three dogs in the United States which have the privilege of riding on Pullman cars. It is a fact not generally known that this selfsame unsightly canine is responsible for the estrangement between the comedian and his wife. A wealthy admirer purchased the pup at a cost of \$10,000, and presented it to Edna, whereat DeWolf is said to have Imparted a degree of chilliness to his own lovemaking. mitted to the hostelry. She was obliged to overnaking.

This latest dog episode, too, has brought about a funny angle in the domestic in-elicity drama. When Hopper heard that its wife was going to the Hollenden he ook quarters at the Stillman, and then he

hied himself to Pittsburg to spend Sunday. When the comedian returned this afternoon and found his wife at the Stillman he in turn went to the Hollenden.

FORBID ZOLA DEMONSTRATION. Yale Authorities Order Leaders Not to Leave the University Campus.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 15.-No Yale demonstration on behalf of Zola was held o-night. Dean Wright, of the academi department, sent a peremptory order to the department, sent a peremptory order to the leaders not to leave the campus, and the parade never started. The anti-French agitation at Yale has aroused the Frenchmen of the city, and about fifty of them marched out to-night in hopes of meeting the Yale delegation. An encounter would probably have followed, but the two factions did not come together. A pro-Zola oration may be delivered on the Yale campus later this week.

PREACHERS FIGHT DIVORCE. Anderson, Ind., Ministers Organize to Regulate Marringes in That City.

Anderson, Ind., Feb. 15,-Anderson preachers to-night formed an organization and entered into a compact which will regulate marriages in the future. marriages in the future.

They state that they regard adultery as the only ground for divorce in the eyes of God, and that divorces granted on other grounds are not complete dissolvency of matrimonial relations.

They will therefore refuse to marry all

ced persons, except the innocent part Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and all the ills produced by dis-

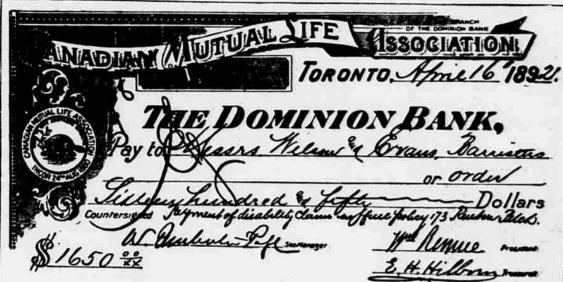
A TOTAL DISABILITY CLAIM OF \$1,650 PAID TO A MAN WHO WAS AFTERWARDS CURED.

case two years ago, and published it at length, which now seems, owing to the cure of it, to be a miracle. The facts were so remarkable that many people doubted the truth of them. They said: "It is too remarkable; it cannot possibly be true; the paper is mistaken, and the man, although he may think himself cured, will soon related to take Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People. He took them and there was a slight change. The first thing noted was a tendency to sweat freely. This showed there was some life left in his helpless recommended by my friends. Nothing I took but he slightest in-

paper is mistaken, and the man, although he may think himself cured, will soon relapse into his former condition." etc., etc. The accuracy of its report called in question, the Monitor determined to find out definitely whether the facts were as stated and whether the man would really stay cured. They accordingly kept a close watch on the case for two years after the first article appeared, and have just now pubations, and he was restored to his old-time health.

a tendency to swent freely. This showed there by my friends. Nothing I took had the slightest effect upon me until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To this wonderful medicine I owe my release from the way to returning strength, the ability to walk returned, and he was restored to his old-time health.

The Monitor, a newspaper published at Meaford, Ont., Canada, first discovered this case two years ago, and published it at all said he could not live.



lished another article about it in which the original reports are completely verified, the cure is permanent, and they publish a faction simile of the check given by the Canadian paper two years afterward, and there is

remarkable cases of modern times. Can anyone say, in the face of such testimony, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not en-Mutual Life Association for \$1,650,00 amount of total disability claim paid by them to the Mr. Petch.

paper two years afterward, and there is that Dr. Williams Pink Plus are not the slightest shadow of a doubt, in titled to the careful consideration of any view of this testimony, that Mr. Petch's cure is permanent. Here follows the ac-

The first account stated that the patient (see address below) had been a paralytic for five years, that there was such a total lack of feeling in his limbs and body, that a pin run full length could not be felt that he could not walk or help himself at all; for two years he was not dressed, furthermore, that he was bloated, was for that reason almost unrecognizable, and could not get his clothes on. The paralysis was so complete as to affect the face and prevented him from opening his mouth suf-

tion of colonial dames and other assemblies of the feminine persuasion. The hotels are filled with women; they occupy the sidewalks, crowd the street cars, and in the reception rooms of the senate and house of representatives and the White House have displaced the officeseekers from the benche they have occupied so patiently since the 4th of last March. The hotel corridors which are usually redolent of tobacco smoke are now scented with lilae and musk, and there is a change for the better all around.

The woman's suffrage convention, which met yesterday and as usual commenced its exercises with prayers, hymns and a sermon in imitation of the continental congress, contains many distinguished and beautiful women. In fact the most notable thing about it to one who has been in the habit of attending such gatherings is the striking contrast between the appearance of the women who are here now and those who composed these conventions a quarter of a century ago. The short-haired, blue stockinged woman with spectacles and a hard, wild look in her eye, who wore a home-made bombazine dress and the same bonnet of soiled straw and faded black ribbon year after year, with her big feet in heelless shoes has almost entirely disappeared. Her place has been taken by women of elegant and fashionable toilettes, becoming bonnets of the latest Parisian pattern, with attractive faces, charming manners and a grace that is as much admired on the platform as in the drawing room. The woman suffrage movement is no longer onfined to dry-hearted and disappointed old maids with water in their veins, but is in charge of women who adorn beautiful homes and furnish the best types of motherhood, wifehood and sisterhood in the world.

Although the Daughters of the Revolution do not meet until the 21st inst., the members of that organization and delegates to the annual convention are beginning to gather and are holding consultations every day for the purpose of making slates and combinations. There are three important subjects for consideration. The first is the election of officers, and the contest is growng very bitter, not only between Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, and Mrs. Dan-iel Manning, of Albany, for the presidency, but for the minor positions, and particu-larly for that of editor of the magazine, which carries with it a salary of \$1,200, and the appointment of a stenographer at \$720. The members of the present organization ire strongly in favor of Mrs. Manning, but Mrs. McLean is the champion hustler among the Daughters, and she will win her case if it is within human power lo so. The second topic of interest is the proposition to grant a founder's medal to Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the editor of the Daughters' magazine, who has been the most effective organizer in the society. Nobody objects to any honor that may be legitimately conferred upon Mrs. Lockood, but many members of the society think it is improper to grant a founder's

to the work and peculiar abilities to apply to it. But technically she was not a "founder," and a faction of the society holds that consequenty she is not entitled to one of the medals which were cast and granted to the three ladies above named

WASHINGTON FILLED WITH MATTONS AND MAIDS.

MANY FEMININE GATHERINGS.

MANY FEMININE GATHERINGS.

MANY FEMININE GATHERINGS.

HOW TIME HAS MODIFIED THE SUFFERAGE DELEGATE.

Desire to Vote No Longer Confined to Dry-Hearted. Disappointed Old Maids-Suffrage Pleas Heard by Senators and Representatives.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Washington is now enjoying its annual invasion of women. The National Woman's Suffrage Association is in session. Next week we are to have the Daughters of colonial dames and other assemblies.

To one of the medals which were cast and granted to the three laddes above named to commemorate their services. As one of the opponents of Mrs. Lockwood explains, General Lafayette and George Washington were the greatest benefactors of this country in the Revolution, which is exciting the order is an attempt to equalize representation in the annual conventions. At present it is plain that the minority has control. Any local society of the Daughters can send a delegate, no matter the will represent the minority has control. Any local society of the Daughters can send a delegate, no matter the will represent the internal districts combined to twenty or thirty of the smaller chapters in the organization. Some of the chapters in the organization. Some of the chapters in the organization. Some of the chapters in the organization. The National Woman's Suffrage Association in order to make up a sufficient number to entitle them to a delegate. The small that his legs had been accorded a Christian barried that his legs had been accorded a Christian barried the result of the colonial dames and other assemblies.

It is not not necessary to the grave.

This is not work the work of the Daughters and the to the third proposition which is exciting the order in the same natempt to equalize representation in the annual conventions. At present it is plain that the minority has control the proper cerewise.

This matter is a three and George and the relative to the work of the Daughters of the Daughters of the Many of the prop

SUFFRAGE PLEAS HEARD. House and Senate Committees Listen to Delegates to the Suffrage

Convention. Washington, Feb. 15.-The senate cor ee on equal suffrage to-day granted a nearing in the senate marble room to a Woman Suffrage Association now in conrention in this city, Senators Berry, Wetnore, Teller, Cannon and McLaurin being present. The marble room was crowded.

indirect, for granting the franchise to women.

The house committee also accorded the delegation a hearing. Miss Susan B. Anthony, the president of the association, made a strong plea in which she pointed out the full suffrage already granted in the British colonies, the Isle of Man. New Zealand and South Australia. She referred VON HOLST VOWS VENGEANCE. to the many voters less qualified than intelligent women, spoke of ignoramuses who the government which refused women any right of suffrage was casting the balot privileges unasked on foreigners reach-

ng our shores and extending them the franchise practically unasked. A paper by ex-Senator Carey, of Wyming, read by Mrs. Senator Warren, reviewed the history of suffrage in that state, and said the women in every respect, before the laws of the state, are equal to men. A number of other addresses were made

nd papers read. As the members were engaged before the solved itself into a work conference during which the delegates discussed suggestions for obtaining the best results in the advancement of woman suffrage and the class of matter that should be sent to the newspapers for publication. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt presided. Papers were read and remarks submitted by the following: "An ideal State Association." Mrs. Catt: "Juvenile Work," J. Mary Pierson, superintendent of juvenile work in New York; "Ideal Press Work." a paper prepared by Elnora M. Babcock, the press superintendent in New York, and read by Jane Campbell, of Philadelphia; "How to Utilize the Press of Large Cities." Ida W. Harper; "Improvements Over Present Methods," Ida Improvements Over Present Method Porter Boyer, of Philadelphia To-day is the 78th anniversary of the birth of Miss Susan B. Anthony, the pres-ident of the association, and she was given a luncheon by Mrs. John R. McLean, who afterward received the members of the as-sociation at her home.

key, in order to "institute inquiries into the outrages complained of in Bulgaria."
It is added that at the same time it is hoped that the "presence of the victorious commander will intimidate the excited excelled.

think it is improper to grant a founder's medal to any person, however worthy, who was not actually a founder.

The Daughters of the Revolution date their existence as a society from a little meeting of three women—Miss Euphemia Washington, who is a descendant of a brother of the father of his country, and a clerk in the postoffice department; Miss Mary Desha, a sister-in-law of the notorious W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Waiworth, of Saratoga, N. Y., daughter-in-law of the great chancellor. The two latter are clerks in the pension of fice. They proposed the organization and started the movement, which very soon enlisted the energy and ability of Mrs. started the movement, which very soon and the dismissal of a number of officials.

The presentation of this note caused quite a sensation among the Turkish ministers Lockwood, who had more time to devote and at the palace.

ORDERS HALF A FUNERAL.

Lower Portion of Ed Huebler's Body Interred at St. Louis With

Received at School. New York Feb 15 -- Willie Henley 3 years old, died to-day in Englewood, N. J., of a late pencil stab inflicted by his playmate, Charles Kenny, aged 9.

The boys had been fighting mimic ducls

The boys had been fighting mimic duels in their play with wooden daggers, and when they went to school and sat together willie essayed to give his compenion instruction as to the manipulation of the weapon they had been using.

It was just after the opening exercises and during the confusion of breaking up into classes. Charlie had just p.1. a sharp point on his pencil.

"Now, suppose that was a dagger," said willie Henley. "You'd just jab it at me like." Charlie Kenny suited the action to his mentor's words.

A shrill scream rang through the school-room. Willie Henley sank back in his seat, the blood spurting from his ear. His instructions had been followed too literally. An ambulance was summoned and the suffering boy was taken to the hospital, where he died in agony.

Chicago University Professor Threat ens to Prosecute His Son's Assailant.

Chicago, Feb. 15.-Professor Von Holst, of the University of Chicago, is threatening to wreak the full vengeance of the law upon the young men who attacked his son Herman. Young Von Holst, it is alfrequenting the back yard of a neighbor and with the aid of opera glasses peering into the window of the sleeping apartment of Miss Kate Nash. Recently Miss Nash's three stalwart brothers, together with Louis A. Becker, a relative, plotted

committee of congress this morning, there was but one meeting to-day of the National Woman Suffrage Association. This recape were blockaded they arranged an ambush and waited for their prey. Shortly after midnight, it is asserted, young Von Holst arrived with a companion. While he was gazing intently at the lighted window of Miss Nash's apartment the party in ambush attacked him. It is said he was severely kicked and otherwise bruised. At the end of a short and decisive struggle Von Holst retreated to the paternal roof.

GOLD FIND IN MICHIGAN.

Rich Vein of Quarts Said to Have Been Struck on a Farm Near Burr Oak. Niles, Mich., Feb. 15.-Intense excitement

reigns at the village of Burr Oak, in St. Joseph county, over the discovery of gold on William Plant's farm, two miles south. Edward Plant, a son, had been doing BULGARIA'S NOTE HEEDED.

Sultan Sends Edhem Pasha to Uskub
to Investigate Alleged
Outrages.

Constantinople, Feb. 15.—Edhem Pasha
has been ordered from Thessaly to Uskub, has been ordered from Thessaly to Uskub, has been ordered from European Turkey, in order to "institute inquirties into the social and been doing some excavating when he came upon a peculiar substance, which on analysis was found to contain gold. At a depth of sixty-eight feet a richer vein was struck. The shaft is now guarded day and night. Two miners who have prospected at Cripple Creek and in California made an investigation and they report the quartz as containing an unusual percentage of gold. The country in which the discovery is made en with heat and bearing signs of volcanic evaluations.

eruptions.
It is claimed that Mr. Plant has taken several thousand dollars' worth of ore out of the shaft and he does not deny it. He admits that his find is very valuable, and he will continue operations on a very large

Pays \$15,000 a Year for His Villa. Newport, R. I., Feb. 15.—The price paid y Potter Palmer for the rental of the favemeyer villa for the coming season is aid to be in the neighborhood of \$15.000.

the largest sum ever paid for a cottege here. The Brices paid nearly as much for the Astor place, and some years ago A. P. Stockwell paid \$,600 for the John Jacob Astor place. Abilene Revival Services. Abilene, Kas. Feb. 15.—(Special.) Union revival services of Methodist, Lutheran. Eaptist, Christian, Presbyterian and United Brethren churches began to-night in Armory hall, led by L. T. Thompson, of Ohio.